

of obtaining reinforcements, although hopelessly outnumbered.

A strong and persistent rumor is in circulation that General Robo Navarrete, whose dastardly tactics enabled the rebels to capture Ciudad Victoria, has been taken prisoner and his command practically annihilated.

The last of the relatives of the late President Madero left the capital today when Manuel Madero, an aged member of the family, was sent to Vera Cruz to head a guard and be placed in San Juan de Ulua fortress. The train was attacked by Zapatistas an hour after leaving the capital, but the rebels were driven off after an hour's fight.

#### Objective Point of Rebels.

It is believed the next objective point of the rebels from the west will be the Federal garrison at Monterrey, where the enemy's forces uncomfortably close to the gates of the capital. Should Villa capture Chihuahua, it is understood that the rebels plan a junction of the forces in Chihuahua, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila in the State of Jalisco.

Military experts believe Huerta will soon begin a new drive in his forces from southward and concentrate them around the capital, where he may be enabled to force the rebels into a general battle where his superior military ability might be used to advantage in combating the unscientific leaders of Villa Carranza and the like.

The rebels have circulated notices telling them to blow up any troop train which attempts to move north from Venegas, and massacre every one on board, regardless of age or sex, as they did a few days ago.

North in Simola has been captured and looted, two American-owned sugar mills being destroyed. Thirty-three men, the defenders of the town, including several women and children, were killed. The rebels lost six.

Tolocula in Morelos has been destroyed by Zapatistas in revenge for the assistance by the people of the town to the Federal garrison. Twenty-three men and seven women were killed up and shot, and their bodies burned by the bandits.

#### Concentrate at El Paso.

Special to The Times-Dispatch.—Washington, November 29.—A force of about 10,000 infantry and artillery, nearly one-fourth of the whole force destined to duty on the Mexican border, will be concentrated at El Paso within a few days. This army concentration is proceeding simultaneously with the concentration of the naval forces at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The concentration of forces is not explained by any of the officials at either the War or Navy Departments. The State Department and the War Department both assert that everything is quiet at El Paso. The tenth Cavalry squadron of 250 men, which had been en route from the Navy base in Arizona, was ordered today to proceed to El Paso.

News was received today at the War Department of a defeat of the Federal forces in a bloody battle twenty-five miles south of Juarez. Communication with Chihuahua has been cut and there is no confirmation of the report that a force of 12,000 rebels was attacking that city. Army officers say the outcome of the fighting at Chihuahua will have an important bearing on the general campaign and will probably result in a general retreat of Huerta's forces toward the capital.

#### Leaving Monterey.

Americans and other foreigners are leaving Monterey as rapidly as possible. Despatches received at the State Department to-day say every train for Laredo, from Monterey, is loaded with Americans, other foreigners and Mexicans.

The State Department to-day gave out a report from Monterey that the papers there are stating that the negroes of the United States are in rebellion and that the President and Secretary Bryan have been consulted with the negroes. They have no time to devote to Mexico. The "Negro revolution" is reported to be most virulent "in Indiana, Texas and Colorado."

None of the departments had any information to-day regarding the report from Mexico City that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was about to make some declaration that the trouble between the United States and Mexico would soon be settled.

## Popular Garments at a Popular Price



The wise men of Gotham from Fifth Avenue to Wall Street are wearing the kind of a suit that we sell at \$20.

It has all the style that any suit can absorb and get away with, and the same tests for all-wool and fast colors as our \$35 suits.

All have our dyed-in-the-wool guarantee of Your Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

Try a Berry Suit at \$20 this winter.

We want you to know the goodness of it.

Other Suits, \$15 to \$40.

#### Underwear.

"We don't say as much about underwear as the merits of our stock justify," said one of our furnishing men yesterday.

He said "it was worthy of being talked about every day."

Come in and see for yourself. 50c. upwards.

*O. K. Perry & Sons*

Americans, other foreigners and Mexicans.

The State Department to-day gave out a report from Monterrey that the negroes of the United States are in rebellion and that the President and Secretary Bryan have been consulted with the negroes. They have no time to devote to Mexico. The "Negro revolution" is reported to be most virulent "in Indiana, Texas and Colorado."

None of the departments had any information to-day regarding the report from Mexico City that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was about to make some declaration that the trouble between the United States and Mexico would soon be settled.

#### Troop Train Bloxx Up.

Mexico City, November 29.—The capital and surrounding cities between the capital and Monterrey, and the most important railroad centre in Central Mexico, appears to be the objective point of those rebels who recently began concentrating south of Saltillo. Reports indicate that more than 6,000 rebels have concentrated at Monterrey and that General Babo Navarrete, the Federal commander who intended to reoccupy Monterrey, is in a difficult situation north of that town.

There is an unconfirmed report that Navarrete's force has been cut to pieces, although according to War Department advice, he has retained Vicente Diaz.

Another troupe was blown up near San Luis Potosi yesterday. Private advises indicate the presence of a thousand rebels within striking distance of that city. A passenger who arrived to-day from San Luis Potosi told a story of the wiping out of a military escort of fifty men on a train bound from Tampico to San Luis Potosi on which he was riding, coming into a car garnished by rebels. Machine guns on both sides concentrated their fire on the train. When the engagement was over every soldier on board the train had been killed and forty-five passengers wounded.

Some reports here say Tamayo has been taken but the Federal forces are still scattered, although it is known that the rebel circle is slowly tightening about that port.

Saltito and Monterrey continue to live, and reports from other parts of the country indicate successful rebel activity.

#### Vanguard at Los Mochis.

El Paso, Tex., November 29.—The vanguard of General Francisco Villa's rebel forces which left Juarez on Friday night is reported to-night at Los Mochis, about thirty-five miles north of a column of Federal forces which have been at Villa Alumada since the battle of Cerro Blanco.

General Otero, who is to the south of the first, is with the remainder of the rebel forces now in Juarez.

Federal officials in El Paso report that General Basilio Orozco, with 5,000 Federal troops, is moving northward from Chihuahua to attack Villa's stronghold.

#### Letters Show bitter Feeling.

New York, November 29.—The following notes between General Huerta and Carranza, written at the beginning of the Carranza revolt last spring, show the feeling between the two:

#### The Letter.

Mexico, February 26, 1913.—To the Honorable General Carranza, Governor of the Free and Sovereign State of Coahuila.

My Dear Sir: Through the relative notices of recent date we have informed you of the laudable motives which inspired the attitude of the army against the dissolving government of Francisco Madero, and in like manner justified the latter acts, which brought about the legal designation of General Huerta as Provisional President of the Republic.

"Knowing that you have the intention of retelling against the legal authority of the government, we insist, in the name of the country and for your exclusive benefit, that you put aside your announced intentions, collaborating with us in the work of es-

## Figures in Mexican Affairs During Last Three Years



Some of those who have figured in the stirring history made by Mexico during the last three years. Upper left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former to flee; General Alvaro Obregon, ally of Huerta; Felix Diaz, nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who was exiled to the United States; and Huerta, who was the storm centre of Mexican affairs.

Below, left to right—President Huerta, who was deposed and then caused to be slain; and Sir Edward Carden, British ambassador to Mexico.

Lower left to right—Lord Cowdray, of the British oil interests; General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the rebels who compelled the former